AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

The title is changed as follows:

PLASMA DISPLAY PANEL ~~AND METHOD FOR DRIVING THE SAME~~

The specification is changed as follows:

The paragraph bridging pages 12/13 is amended as follows:

Referring to FIGS. 7 and 8 showing, similarly to FIGS. 1 and 2, respectively, an AC color PDP according to a first embodiment of the present invention, the PDP includes front and rear substrates 10 and 11 made of glass. On the front substrate 10, a plurality of common electrodes 33 are formed, each of which has a relatively large width and extend in the direction normal to the sheet of ~~FIG. 4~~FIG. 7. An insulator layer 15a is formed covering the common electrodes 33 on the front substrate 10. In the insulator layer 15a, there are disposed a plurality of scanning electrodes 12 each having a smaller width than the common electrodes 33. The scanning electrodes 12 extend in parallel to one another and to the common electrodes 33, with a space disposed between the scanning electrode 12 and a corresponding common electrode 33. A protective layer 16 is formed on the insulator layer 15a for protection of the insulator film 15a against the plasma discharge. On the rear substrate 11, data electrodes 19 are formed which extend perpendicularly to the scanning electrodes 12 and common electrodes 33. An insulator layer 15b is formed on the rear substrate 11 for covering the data electrodes 19. In addition, a fluorescent film 18 for converting the ultraviolet ray generated by the discharge into visual light is formed on the insulator layer 15b by coating.

Page 14, second full paragraph, as amended in the Preliminary Amendment filed on Jan 15, 2002, is amended as follows:

In the PDP of the present embodiment, the scanning electrodes 12 and common electrodes 33 are disposed in different layers separated by the insulator layer 15a. As previously discussed, a single driving period of the PDP includes a preliminary discharge period, a writing discharge period, and a sustaining discharge period. The sustaining discharge is effected between the common electrode 33 and the data electrode 19, which are referred to as the sustaining electrodes in this text, and the preliminary discharge pulse is applied between the first sustaining electrode (in this case, scanning electrode 12) and the second sustaining electrode (in this case, common electrode 33) before a writing pulse is applied.

Page 16, second full paragraph to paragraph bridging pages 17/18 is amended as follows:

Referring to FIG. 10, a PDP according to a third embodiment of the present invention is similar to the first embodiment except that both the front substrate 10 and the rear substrate 11 have the sustaining electrodes. Specifically, first sustaining electrodes 34 are formed on the front substrate 10 in parallel with the scanning electrodes 12 (which may serve as second sustaining electrodes) in the row direction. The first sustaining electrodes correspond to the common electrodes 33 in the first embodiment. ~~Second~~Third sustaining electrodes 35 having the same width as the first sustaining electrodes 34 are formed on the rear substrate 11 in parallel with the scanning electrodes 12 in the row direction.

The first sustaining electrodes 34 are covered by the insulator layer 15a. In the insulator

layer 15a, a plurality of scanning electrodes 12 are formed in the row direction with a predetermined pitch. Each of the scanning electrodes 12 is disposed at a predetermined distance from a corresponding first sustaining electrode 34. On the insulator layer 15a, a protective layer 16 is formed. Another protective layer 15b is formed on the ~~second~~third sustaining electrodes 35 on the rear substrate 11. Data electrodes 19 are formed in the protective layer 15b, extending perpendicularly to the ~~second~~third sustaining electrodes 35. On the insulator layer 15b, a fluorescent film 18 is formed by coating. In addition, a discharge space 20 is formed similarly to the first or second embodiment.

In the PDP of the present embodiment, the sustaining discharge is effected between the first sustaining electrodes 34 and the ~~second~~third sustaining electrodes 35 to achieve an advantage similarly to the first embodiment. In the present embodiment, the scanning electrodes 12 extending in the row direction and the data electrodes 19 extending in the column direction are provided for addressing of the display cells independently of the first and ~~second~~third sustaining electrodes 34 and 35. Accordingly, four kinds of electrodes are provided for a single display cell. The input impedance of the first and ~~second~~third sustaining electrodes 34 and 35 to which the sustaining pulse is applied is made small similarly to the common electrodes 33 in the first or second embodiment. As a result, a high frequency driving voltage can be applied efficiently.

In each embodiment described above, each of the common electrodes 33 as well as the first sustaining electrodes 34 or the ~~second~~third sustaining electrodes 35 form a pair with a scanning electrode and another pair with an adjacent scanning electrodes 12. However, the number of rows formed as the pairs by a single common electrode is not limited to these

arrangements, but any number up to the whole line number in the display area can be selected. In addition, the row direction and the column direction can be exchanged.